DR. BRIGGS'S TRIAL BEGUN.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT TO LIS-IEN TO THE ARGUMENTS.

pr. Birch Opens the Case for the Prosecu tion-Dr. Briggs in Ris Reply Argues that There is No Appeal from a Verdict of Acquittal Which Has Been Given by the Presbytery, and Declares that the Presbyterian Church Is Not Responalbie for the Doctrines of Its Ministers, but Only for Its Constitution and Rules,

WASHINGTON, May 24.-In anticipation of a crowd this afternoon to hear the Briggs case, officers of the Presbyterian General Assembly and of the Committee of Arrangements prepared to handle it equitably and satisfactorily. The pulpit and space in front were reserved for the officers of the Assembly, parties to the case, Chairmen of the various committees in connection with the meeting of the Assembly, ex-Moderators, and elders over 80 years of age. The last five pews in the body of the church were given over to visitors clergymen preferred, and the gallery to ladies, who were not admitted to the main foor. A small detail of police was present to aid the ushers in carrying out these arrangements. Long before the hour of opening the proceedings every bit of available seating and standing room was occupied. The pressure for admittance was terrific, but the arrangements were fairly well carried out. Many prominent people were in attendance. At 2:15 Prof. Briggs came up the central aisie and took a seat opposite and only a few feet distant from Dr. Birch, Chairman, and Elder McCook, member of the Prosecuting Committee. The other members of the committee, the Reva. J. J. Lampe and R. F. Sampie and Elder J. J. Stevenson, were also present. As he took his seat Dr. Birch leaned for-

ward and remarked to the Professor: Cooler than it was yesterday.' "Yes, yes," responded Prof. Briggs. Later, when discussing the order of proseeding, it was said that Dr. Birch would open

for the prosecution and Elder McCook close.

"I am glad of that," said Prof. Briggs. had rather you would have the close." Accompanying Prof. Briggs as counsel or friends were Dr. Fraser of Newark, a trustee of Union Seminary; Elder S. M. Cutcheon of Detroit, and Prof. Francis Brown, one of his

associates in the seminary.

In his opening prayer Moderator Craig returned thanks for the day, accepting it as a token of the favor of the Mediatorial King. He then convened the Assembly as a court. The Rev. George D. Baker. Chairman, re-

ported that the Judicial Committee unaninously recommended that one hour be allowed the Prosecuting Committee to open its case; that five hours be given to Prof. Briggs, and that two hours be given the committee in which to close, to be extended, if desired, to four hours.

As Dr. Briggs ascended the platform the quiet of the vast audience was intense. His remarks were but preliminary, and his opening sentence was spoken with a distinctness that penetrated the entire house.
"I regret," said he, "to come before you in

this hot weather with a request for more time. The importance of the subject, however, requires it, and I am glad the committee has conceded it. I will shorten it so far as I can. My argument on the basis of the printed ap-peal will consume four and a half hours, and I have allowed myself a half hour in which to reply to any argument which I may not have anticipated."

Dr. Briggs then went on to say that he had a number of complaints now before the New York Synod, and still more to be presented to it, and he thought he ought to have the permission to have them read, the same as was given, as he asserted, to the other side. With the understanding that he would be permitted to have them printed, Dr. Briggs said that he would not tire the Assembly in reading them. Dr. Craig reminded the speaker that he was just now discussing a question of time only, and that when he came to that point in his argument where he might desire to introduce these complaints the Moderator would interrogate the house as to what it would then do. Dr. Briggs remained standing, as if uncertain whother to proceed or not, but the Moderator cut short any intention Dr. Briggs may have had of continuing by saying: "The time

OPENING OF THE PROSECUTION. all he had asked, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Birch. Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee, took the floor. He said it was proper, for the purpose of saving time and because of the moral, legal, and ecclesiastical standpoint on which the appeal placed the appellant, that a brief abstract of the argument prepared should be given. After touching upon the history of the case, Dr. Birch said that there was an exceedingly suggestive comparison between the action of the Apostolic Council with respect to the appeal of Paul and Barnabas and this appeal of the Committee of Prosecution. The Apostolic Council entertained the appeal of Paul and Barnabas, and sustained it by sending down a decree to the Church of Antioch, which defined the limits of Christian liberty of those Gentiles who might be admitted to church membership. The General Assembly outertained the appeal of the Committee of Prosecution, and sent down a decree to the Presbytery of New York defining the limits of its liberty with respect to this case. The decree of the General Assembly ordered the Presbytery to try the case upon its merits, and gave it liberty to amend the initionent in accordance with the general nature of the same. Thus the Presbytery was free only to examine the charges, which the testimony, and decide to sustain or not sustain. The decree of the General Assembly was not obeyed by the New York Presbytery, as it transcended its own Proper function as a trial court by recording its unwillingness to express its approval of the critical or theological views which were the basis of the charges. The Presbytery acquitted the defindant on the ground that, although there were cases where Church and reason could do what the Bible could not do—sunble a man to find God—ret that such statements did not transcress the limits of liberty allowed under the constitution of the Presbyterian Church to scholarship and opinion. The decree of the Apostolic Council taught the Gentile Christians that purity was the absolute condition of peace; so that when the question was between purity and loss of concord the former was to be preferred to the latter. The decree of the General Assembly taught the New York Presbyter; and and disloyal effort to roach of the inferior court is the unscriptural, uncertains and to the dissension and dispotation and dispotation and dispotation. and this appeal of the Committee of Prosecu-tion. The Apostolic Council entertained the

peacely a compromise with and a toleration of error.

Weare here to invoke this Supreme Court to put an end to the dissension and disputation which the New York Presbytery vainly enceavored to signed, first by the dismissal of the case against br. Briggs, and, second, by the acquittal of pr. Briggs, qualifying both the dismissal and the acquittal by the positive dissistence of any approval of the controverted statements of the Inaugural address as to critical or theological views and manner of expression. The form in which the final judgment of the Fresbytery was returned gives the impression that the alleged errors of Prof. Alleges were unimportant, and that no essential decribe had been contradicted. There has been a fundancy to minimize the full force of the indictment. The errors charged are fundamental. The charges relate:

First—To the question as to the supreme and only matherity in matters of faith and Practice. becond—To the question as to the instrancy of trathfulness of the inspired Word of God.
Third—To the historical validity of the Old

fourth-As to the fulfilment of Messianic action a question of supreme importance is bearing upon the view which is taken of truthfulness of Scripture and of the truth-less of tind

the truthfulness of Scripture and of the truthfulness of tool.

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Fith and lastly, there is the doctrine of redemption, concerning which it has been alleged that frot. Briggs a teachings have been stapedaily erroneous and hurtful, but which could only be partially tried in the lower court. Here is a series of errors covering the whole madamental structure of our faith. It is a susstion purely dectrinal, and therefore of universal importance so far as Presbyterianism is concerned. It can be finally settled by no presbytery or synod, but requires the decision of the Presbyterian Church in its high-strough.

tourt."

Itself to the argument that an appeal distinct he taken from a verdict of acquittal. In pursuing the appeal under the committee laid themshot he taken from a verdict of acquittal. distinct that existed the committee laid themshot has been to the imputation of being solves open to the imputation of being solves open to the imputation of being shifts whole. "The shifting of this veneral solves open to the imputation of being shifting the imputation of the imputation of

the capital of the nation, is due to the fact that it took treasure and blood to establish the ruth that such a doctrine in our political system was nothing else than treason against the Government. Ho does this court know that who teaches that the power of the General Assembly and be natified by the will of a single Presbyterian Church too the General Assembly and be natified by the will of a single Presbytery and Church say that of those who have supported Dr. Briggs whether from pulpit, press, or seminary, not one in one hour properly represent the fundamental theological opinions of the Presbyterian Church as a common mistake to say that the Presbyterian Church as a common mistake to say that the Presbyterian Church as a common mistake to say that the Presbyterian Church was justified in tolerance. The preshyterian Church was justified in tolerance of Holy Scripture and Church sandards. This doctrine he refuted. With all respect to the accused in this case. Said Dr. Burch. I am additional policy in the accused in this case. Said Dr. Burch. I am additional policy in the accused in this case. Said Dr. Burch. I am additional policy in the presbyterian church is to be answered not frourselves alone, but for all American Presbyterians doctrines is to be answered not frourselves alone, but for all American Presbyterians and for some years to come, and must be answered by the whole Church. Honce your hand of the Church was not the world by the Wolled Church has accused in the constitution in the presbyterians in the name of the historic, orthodox, evangelial constitutional. Missionary Presbyterian branch of the Church has denoted by the whole Church. Honce your alone was as to make every plea for a delaw of the presbyterian church in the presbyterian church was responsible for all the doctrine and the world by the University of

one of your number. Dr. Herrick Johnson, has called the peril of a broadness that would empty our souls of conviction and our lives of victory."

At 3:15 Dr. Briggs arose to reply to the opening of the Prosecution Committee and to protest against the entertaining of the spread by the tieneral Assembly. He stated the question, and quoted the law which profilests the employment of professional counsel in such case, saying that, if permitted to do so, he would have employed such professional counsel, for the reason that it was doubtful if he could present his case as it should be done. This situation was one that was forced upon him by the Book of Discipline, which made it necessary for him to rise above personal considerations and to appear as the attorney for Dr. Briggs. The question before the Assembly was not, he said, whether or not, Dr. Briggs. The question before the Assembly was not, he said, whether or not, Dr. Briggs. The question before the Assembly was not, he said whether or not, Dr. Briggs. The question before the Assembly was not, he said whether or not, Dr. Briggs at the time of its merits, and he expressed regret that the prosecution had not observed this law. The same law constrained the commissioners, or judges, not to consider the commissioners, or judges, and the legal that the suppeal the province that the province the province the province the province the pro

ion was endeavoring to take in sections.

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The second ground upon which the appellee opposed the entertaining of the appeal was that it was a well-established principle of law that a public prosecutor could not appeal from a verdiet of acquirtal. The defendant was accused of heresy, and Dr. Briggs sketched the legal and ecclesiastical definitions of heresy, and the history of the manner of dealing with it. Now, he said, the punishment for the crime of heresy might not deprive a man of

crime of hereay might not dender a man of his life, limb or liberty, but the punishment might affect or destroy a man's ecclesiastical life, and it therefore became a pertinent question whether a man should be twice placed in geopardy of his ecclesiastical life after having been fully tried and acquitted.

Upon the question of the standing of a man charged with the crime of hereay. Dr. Briggs on ember of the Assembly, weed in an article he had written to prepare his brethren tor considering this case in a Christian and indicial frame of mind, that if any man found himself teaching views in opposition to those of a majority of the Treatylerian Church he was in honor bound to leave the hadron of the majority of the Treatylerian Church he was in honor bound to leave the hadron of the majority of the Church to exact from a brother, a minister, or teacher anything more than what was required by the constitutional standards, might be good club law, but it was not good ecclesiastical law. An enforcement of this principle would be fraught with the meat damestod of the majority? Majorities lad always been opposed to change or improvement, and of the majority? Majorities lad always been opposed to change or improvement, and the principle, there was no course open but by recanning in the trial.

A much more fundamental question was at stake, said Dr. Briggs, than any principle of law or doctrine that had yet been discussed. That was whether the Prestyterian Church rehault be considered as a merely voluntary religious society or a church of Josus Christ, it was the civil law of the land, he said, that no man fine trial.

A much more fundamental question was at stake, said Dr. Briggs, than any principle of law or doctrine that had yet been discussed. That was whether the Prestyterian Church ready to ignore ordiviolate that well-settled principle, orders of the General Assembly, tried Dr. Briggs for the crime of hereay and acquitted him. Was the Prestyter him of his seclesiantical life was to inflict a punishment far more cr

Taith of practice, but to be used as a belp in toth.

Unless the high court of the General Assembly should act in strict accordance with the forms of inw and upon the constitution of the Church and with the sacred rights of man, as set forth in Holy Scripture and our national Constitution, it would be no rebellion if the minority in the Church continued the struggle against unrighteousness and wrong, hoping for tester times. The General Assembly could not lawfully revise or amend the constitution by final judgments in heresy trials. The court was for discipline, not for government; for trials of law, not for definitions of faith and marsis.

was for discipline, not for government, for trials of law, not for definitions of faith and morals.

The public prosecutors were pushing the Presbyterian Church into a very inconsistent and dangerous position. They were endeavoring to secure new definitions of dogma by linal judgment in a heresy trial, when they ought to aim to secure them by overtures in accordance with the provisions of the form of government. The form of government prescribed their path, not the Book of Discinline.

Dr. Briggs spoke an hour and a half, and them, at 4:50 o'clock, yielded for a motion to adjourn. The Assembly will reassemble at 9A.M. to-morrow, and half an hour later be convened as a court and proceed with the Briggs case.

BROKE HER SKULL WITH A BOWL Fifteen-year-old Carrie Armstrong Nearly Killed by Her Unele.

Richard Colburn, a painter, 27 years old. went on a spree on Tuesday night and awoke yesterday morning more than a little sick. He was the support of his mother. Mrs. James Colburn, and his 15-year-old orphan niece, Carrie Armstrong. They lived on the second floor of the tenement 244 East Sixty-fifth street. Colburn was in unusually bad humor yesterday morning and declined to be cheered. He had been out of work for some time and there was no prespect of getting any.

His mother and niece busied themselves preparing breakfast. Richard found fault with them, and began throwing the dishes around. Mrs. Colburn and Carriesald nething around. Mrs. Colburn and Carrie said nothing for a long while, knowing that anything they might say would only make him angrier. At last Colburn smashed one of the dishes. The old woman said nothing, but little Carrie remonstrated with her uncle, telling him that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

With an oath Colburn hurled a sugar bowl at the girl. It struck her in the head. She fell stunned by the blow, and the blood streamed down her face. Colburn was accered at the sight, and grabbed his cont and hat and fled.

Carrie was taken to the Mt. Sinai Hespital

fied.

Carrie was taken to the Mt Sinai Hospital at Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, and there the doctors found she was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. At moon it was thought she would die and the Coroner was called to take her ante-morten statement. The police of the East Sixty-seventh street station were notified, and Capt. Strauss sent his detectives to look for Collurn. Carrie rallied last evening, and the doctors said she had a chance to recover.

HE LOVED A CANDY CHORUS GIRL. Because She Jitted Him Cutler Swallowed

a lather, 32 years old, tried to end his life yesterday morning by taking Paris green. He had lived in Mrs. Kirschner's boarding house at 508 West Twentieth street for eight years, and was popular among his fellow boarders as a good-natured bachelor. Last fall a friend introduced him to Miss Pauline Kaefler, one of the liliputlan chorus giris, and he fell in love with her at first sight. The attraction seemed to be mutual, and he got along famously. He had \$500 saved and he immediately drew it and proceeded to entertain Pauline as best he knew how.

He attended the theatre constantly and was everyoyed when she promised to marry him in June. The company went on a Western trip, and Cutler anxiously awaited their return. They came back last week, and on Sunday Cutler called on Pauline. He was startled at the change in her. She did not reem to care one whit for him, and the visit ended by her saving that they could never be married.

Cutler throaded over it for two days, and finally decided to end his life. Yesterday morning he told his boarding mistress that he had taken Paris green. She sent for a policeman and Cutler was taken to the New York Hospital. There is a chance of his recovery. a good-natured bachelor. Last fall a friend

CLERK HARRIOTT'S AUCTION. Sale of Property Which the Police Have Confiscated.

Property Clerk Harriott will have one of his unique auction sales in the basement of Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning. There are 310 lots of unclaimed property to be sold. It is a most heterogeneous collection. consisting of all the property which was picked up in the streets and confiscated by the police during the year. It also includes articles found among the debris of the Hotel Royal Bre and Park place disaster. Most of the stuff is clothing, but there are such lots as: the stuff is clothing, but there are such lots as:

Two Ribles, sixteen ivory pool halls, a rubber syringe, a leather die cup, a satchet, three copper lustes and a clock, a coal, two vests, pair (rousers and a clock a coal, two vests, pair (rousers and a clorar holder, package of Happer's Magazine, a dozen toothall, carridges, pooketbooks, cigarettes, shows, caps, shawi, clock and curtains, two books, a telegraph instrument, sallor's kit, rubber boots and oilakin carments: chest of tes, one denser cans of mith, one dozen bexes sardines, a camera battery, muff and footbail eleven croton taps, eleven revolvers and thirteen pistois, an eartheu dief, teapot, pie dish and cup, and saucer, a box containing filties mangers, introns by the gross, harness, lamp chimneys, lot of stove lide and part of a typewriter, showels lanterns, tennis shirts, batty carriages, a tag of corks, a bicycle, a tricycle, and a residepedis, a marbe siab, two harterles of sugar, and two head and two side boards of a bedstead.

The proceeds of the sale are turned into the The proceeds of the sale are turned into the Police Pension Fund.

Park Bespotlers Fined. Five boys were caught by Park Policeman Patterson on Tuesday stealing lilacs and snowballs in the north end of Central Park. snowballs in the north end of Central Park. He followed the culprits and saw one of them sell a bunch of the snowballs to a woman for five cents. The officer told Justice Burke in the Harlem Follec Court, where the boys wore arraigned yesterday, that they had done \$150 damage to the bushes. The prisoners were fined \$10 each.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Bennett Alienberg, Max Alexander, Theodore Selig, Antonio Baubiersse, John Bostran, Arindon Marco, isloore Rothstein, George Yacker, and Herry Goldstein were fined \$5 each for plucking flowers and breaking the shrubbery in Central Park last Eunday.

A Court Martial to Try Capt, Cobia.

ALBANY, May 24.-Adjutant-Gen. Porter has ordered a general court martial, to convene at S P. M. on June 5 in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, to try Capt the Twenty-second Regiment, to try Capt. Israel Jones Cobin on charges preferred by Col. F. S. Green of the Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. Cotin is charged by his Colonel with enlisting a recruit who was under the legal age. The detail for the court martial is as follows: Capt. G. F. Hatt, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. B. T. Hayd, Second Battery; Capt. Frank Keck, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. R. T. Clayton, Thirteenth Fertiment; Capt. R. I. Ives, signal officer, and Major H. S. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate.

New York Central's 20-hour train to Chicago starts a May 28. First trip will be memorable. Secure accommodations.—Ade.

SALISBURY IN BELFAST.

THE TORY LEADER MAKES A SPEECH TO THE ULSTER UNIONISTS.

He Says the Home Rule Bill Was Brought Betere the Country by the Marvellous Power of One Man-The House of Lords, Representing the Loyalists, Will Beat It, BELFAST. May 24.-The Conservatives of Belfast and neighboring towns made a great demonstration to-night in Ulster Hall in honor of the Marquis of Salisbury. The hall was crammed with people and the proceedings were marked by intense enthusiasm. Fully 3,000 Ulsterites, most of whom carried miniature union jacks, took part in the meeting.

Previous to the arrival of Lord Salisbury. Capt. Alexandar Clark Kennedy, late of the Coldstream Guards, created a furor by unfurling a union jack under which, he said, the Grenadiers fought at Waterloo. And under that flag, he continued, the loyalists would fight in Ulster, and he and many other officers of the British army would assist them.
At 7 o'clock Lord Salisbury and his wife and

daughter, accompanied by the Mayor of Bel-fast, Lord Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, and other distinguished persons, drove to Ulster Hall, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. The whole audience

corn, and other distinguished persons, drove to Ulster Hall, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception. The whole audience rose and joined in a grand chorus, while hundreds of miniature union lacks were waved triumphantly in the air.

When the enthusiasm had subsided Lord Salisbury addressed the audience on the subject of home rule. He said he must confess that he could see no disadvantage in delay or in a prolonged discussion of the Home Rule bill, which at the present rate of progress would not reach the House of Lords is lore September—a very inconvenient date. Therefore he deemed it advisable to quicken the committee stage of the bill.

Nevertheless it must not be supposed that the Unionists had any idea of amending the bill with the view of making it acceptable to the country at large. On the contrary, they only desired to exhibit to the British people the real nature of the calamities it would entail if it became law.

Although outfruction was of little value, time was on their side. The scheme had been brought before the country by the marveilous power of a single man. Mr. Gladstone, throughout his career, had reassed from one view to another, always yielding up principles which had previously declared to be inviolable and sacred. All sorts of "laddists" relied upon their acility to abstract concessions from the universal yielder. Laughter.

No man could fight against the people, and Ulster must in the long run defeat a measure that depended upon the strength of a single man. The bill would probably pass through the committee stage, but the House of Lords held an impregnable position, representing, as it did, the loyaisis of England and treiand. Public opinion must be kent alive to the dangers of this imbecile bill. He appeaded to his hearers, however, to economize their strength, and above all to do nothing in the way of disorder or riot, as any acts of violence would only give their enemies in England reason for calumniating them,

The luture position of Ulster must not depend upon the insane wis

national anthem by the audience.

IRELAND'S HOPE IS IN GLADSTONE. The National Federation Appeals for Support in the Battle for Home Buie.

The National Federation of America has sent

out this appeal, addressed "to the friends of Iroland in America:" FELLOW COUNTRIESS: We congratulate you on the present advanced position of home rule, and earnestly urge your continued support until it is finally attained. Organized May 7, 1891, to aid home rule for Ireland. the National Federation of America has powerfully as the National Federation of America has powerfully assisted that good work. When the faic of Ireland was trembling in the balance, and so many abandoned her standard, this organization, by branch and individual subscriptions, enabled the Irish party to place candidates in the field, and so saved the Irish cause for our generation. But for this there would be no home rule majority to-day, and the labors of featreen years would have been sacrificed Mr. Gladstone himself has made public acknowledgment of this splendid service.
"With malice toward none, but charity for all," the National Fed-ration of America has atendfastly alvocated the union of all sympathizers with the Irish cause on the only basis that can make union possible or permanent—majority rule. We have loyally sup-ported the Irish people in this policy. The proof that ported the frish people is this policy. The proof that one position was impregnable came when the voice of Ireland, out of eighty-ine Nationalists, returned seventy-two piedged to this principle—the foundation stone of constitutional government.

Our confidence in the Liberai , arry has also been signally vinducated by the consist of cents. When Mr. tisalstone and his par v were violently assatist, and their good faith to Ireland questioned by many who now support them, the National Federation of America made uncontrolled pronouncements condidence. their good tails to Iteland questioned by many woo now support them, the National Federation of merica made uncutivocal proponeuncements of control of merica made uncutivocal proponeuncements of the control of the co

Dr. THOMAS ADDIS ENERT, President, EQUANG KELLY, Treasurer, JOHN HYUNK, Ch. HOMEN Trustoes, JUSTER P. BYAN, SECRETARY.

Checks, drafts, or money orders should be made payable to Lugene Kelly, treasurer, and forwarded to the central office, room 22, Cooper Union, New York city.

FOR AN LIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Miners Vote for a Universal Strike in BRUSSELS, May 24.-The Miners' Interna-

tional Conference, at its session to-day, adopt ed a resolution in favor of an eight hours' working day in the mines. The supporters of the resolution represented 904,000 miners. and the opponents represented only 100,000 The conference then proceeded to discuss the question of a universal strike to enforce

the eight hours' system. The discussion of this question was somewhat long, a strong minority being against the proposition for a universal strike to comthe proposition for a universal strike to com-pel the establishment of a legal eight-nour day. The supporters of the proposition were vehement in their declarations that the end sought would never be obtained until an in-ternational strike forced employers and legis-lators to recognize that the miners were deter-mined to secure what they deemed their right. When the question was put to vote, an over-whelming majority supported the proposition. The delegates representing the miners of the North of England and Wales voted with the minority.

minority.

The conference voted unanimously in favor of the exclusion of female labor from use in and about mines.

The question of the nationalization of mines, by making them the proberty of the Stites, was referred to the next international conference. ference.
M. Feron, a Radical member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives will interrogate the Government on Friday next in regard to the expulsion of the French delegates, Basly and Lamaudin.

A RUPTURE OVER THE ARMY BILL. Centrists from Westphalia Have a Palling

Berlin, May 24 .- A meeting of representative Westphalians belonging to the party of the Centre was held to-day at Munster and resulted in a rupture on the subject of the Army Two motions were made by Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst in favor of leaving the Depu-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Chi'l, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. The use of

Baking Powder guarantee of wholesome food. It is unwise, if not dangerous, to take chances with other powders.

ROYAL

ties to be elected to the Reichstag free to accept or decline the military bill, and in favor of nominating four agricultural candida es for Westphalia, but were rejected, whereupon ne withdrew from the meeting, accompanied by sixty delegates who joined with him in protesting against the course of the majority.

The Behring Sea Case.

Paris, May 24.-Sir Charles Russell con tiqued his argument in behalf of the British case to-day, before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. He said that before the Pribylov Islands were discovered, pelagic sealing had been exercised, and the discovery and ownership of those islands could not destroy the previous right of mankind. Bir Charles reproached Mr. Carter of the Sir Charles reproached Mr. Carter of the American counsol with having argued on metaphysics and ethics, instead of law, and he tried to refute the contention that killing female seals was wrong. No law, he said, supported such a contention.

Mr. Carter again objected to the version of his arguments used by Sir Charles Russell for the purpose of quotation. A warm passage of words ensued helwern them.

Sir Charles then proceeded to argue that Mr. Carter's contention that it was the duty of the United States to preserve the seals for mankind and to appropriate the usu'ruct was only of academic interest. He quoted cases mentioned in the American argument, to prove that there could be no right of property in the seals.

Both Beheaded by a Swordsman.

BERLIN, May 24.-Rosalie Buntrock and her lover. Fritz Erbe, who were convicted in Magdeburg in June last of the murder of two girls named Kasten and Klage, were executed in that city to-day. Both were beheaded. Beindier, the headsman, had charge of the Reindier, the headsman, had charge of the execution, and he wielded the sword. The eximes for which the woman and man suffered death were peculiarly strocious. The woman confessed that the Kasten girl was lured into a forest, where Frte strangled her. He then swered the head from the body. He and the woman stripped the remains and then turied them. The girl Klage was also lured into the forest subsequent to the murder of the Kasten girl. The Buntrock woman gagged her, and Frbe then cut her throat. The motive of the crimes was robbery. After having confessed, the Buntrock woman and Erice set up an allbiast their delence, but their guilt was easily proven.

LONDON, May 24.-The British ship Stronsa, Capt. Brooks, which arrived yesterday at Queenstown, on route to Liverpool from San Francisco, reports that when off Cape Horn renerseo, reports that when on Cape Horn she sighted a large ship, the name and nationality of which she did not make out. Here head gear was gone. It was evident from her appearance that she had been in collision with an iceberg, several of which were floating in her neighbornood. Shortly after the Etronsa sighted the ship, which was a considerable distance from her, she saw a British bork approaching from behind the reliergs to the assistance of the distressed vessel. Knowing that no assistance would be required of her, the Stronsa proceeded on her course,

A Wealthy Man's Misfortune. Paris, May 24.-Some weeks ago Col. Dally. position, vanished mysteriously, and his relaposition, vanished mysteriously, and his rela-tives and friends were greatly alarmed. Search was made for him in every direction, but no trace of him was discovered until to-day, when he was found in London, wandering almiessly atout the streets. His appearance was that of a man in dire toverty. He was taken in charge by persons who had been looking for him in London and was conveyed to his home in this city. His mind is affected.

Loypon, May 24.-A serious accident occurred to-day while the British vessel-of-war Mersey, anchored at Harwich, on the east coast of England, was firing a salute in honor of the seventy-fourth hirthday of Queen Vietoriu. The breech of the cannon used in firing was improperly closed and was thown off by the discharge, one person being killed and several injured.

Von Bulow Talks with the Pope, Rome, May 24.-Herr von Balow, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, had an interview with the Pope to-day, which lasted for an hour. The subject of the interview was undoubledly the coming election of members to the Heichstag and the hostile attitude of the Clerical party toward the Army bill.

Duse Appears in London, LONDON, May 24.-Eleonora Duse, who has fully recovered from her indisposition, made her debut in "Camille" at the Lyric Theatre this evening. The house was crowded by a fashionable audience, and the great actress

scored a marked success. The Austrian Court Dentist Missing. VIENNA, May 24 .- A sensation has been caused by the announcement that Herr Schott,

the court dentist, is missing. Search has been made in all directions, but no trace of him has been found. The police authorities believe that he has been routed and murdered.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Gen. Guerra, Provisional Governor of San Juan del Sul, Mearagua, denies the statement that a censorship has been established over the cable service.

the cable service.

Sir Spencer St. John, at present British Minister to Mexico, has been appointed to succeed the Hon. Sir Francis Richard Piunkett as British Minister to Norway and Sweden. Sir Francis with succeed Sir Edmund Monson as Minister to Felgium.

New Corporations, ALBANY, May 24.-These companies were in-ALBANY, Alby 24.—I need companies were in-corporated to-day:

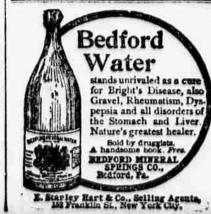
The Aliscany Driving Park Association, limited of Allegany, Cattaraugus county; capital, \$1,26st, Direc-tors Clare Wilard, Edward coney, John Sweetsey, Wil-lam Ketm, Dwight W. Ward, Nichael et, collins, John C. McNall, Frederick J. Woodard, and J. Charles Em-

C. M.N.H., Frederick J. Woodsky, and J. Charles Em-nons of Alexany.

The schneler Company of New York, for the purchas-ing improving, leasing, and selling of real estate gapi-ta, \$250,000. Directors: Max remarfer, Frederick Schneler, himli Schneler, Edward C. rehaefer, Radolph Fernacer, tienge G. Schneler, New York, for pur-chasing, improving, selling, and leasing real estate; capital \$25,000. Directors: John W. Fraser, John K. Sietson, George W. Bloaue, Jr., New York.

One thousand chickens in an incubator were

burned up in a fire which destroyed Herman Geome's barn and residence in Corona, Long Island, last evening. The lire occurred about (1:30 clock. Geome's horses in the barn also perished in the flames, which spreas, to George Taylor's home, doing about \$1,000 worth of damage there. Geome's loss is estimated at about \$2,500.



NEXT SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

THE ORDER HAS GONE FORTH TO KEKP THE DOORS WIDE OPEN.

Great Reloicing Among Exhibitors. The Mid. way Beside Itself with Joy-Yesterday Was Maine's Day-Theodore Thomas Deelines to Let Nordica Sing in Honor of Her Native State, and Is Roundly Blood

CHICAGO, May 24.—When the National Commission assembled to-day Commissioner Massey of Delaware tendered his resignation from the Judiciary Committee. This was an echo of yesterdar's Sunday opening vote by which the Commission rejected the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, and substituted therefor the minority report in favor of Sunday opening. Judge Massey was annoyed by the result of the debate on the Sunday question, and he showed it very plainly when he rose to tender his resignation from the committee this morning. He was not quite enough annoyed to resign his Commis-sionshiper, however; that would have entailed the loss of his position as a member of the Council of Administration, which is worth \$0,000 a year, and the use of a carriage at the park.

Judge Massey said that he had not made up his mind hastily. He had considered his course very carefully, and no possible amount of persuasion could induce him to change his

As soon as Mr. Hundley could get the floor he moved to amend the action of yesterday by making the Commission refuse to adopt the minority report, which favors Sunday opening. This being defeated, he then moved that the majority report opposing the opening of the Fair on Sunday be taken up. He was de-feated in this by the matter being put over until to-morrow, when Mr. St. Clair, who drafted the minority report, will be present. and will resist any effort to reconsider the action of the Commission. Then the Commis-

sion adjourned. At its meeting to-day the World's Fair Counell of Administration issued an order to Horace Tucker, Superintendent of the Bureau of Admissions, to throw the gates of Jackson Park wide open on Sunday next, when every one may enter at an admission fee of fifty cents for adults, children half price.

It will, therefore, not be necessary for President Linelan of the Trades' and Labor Council or anybody else to take an are and batter down the gates on Sunday. They will be thrown wide open.

down the gates on Sunday. They will be thrown wide open.

There was rejoicing all over the grounds today over the action of the Commission. The exhibitors and concessionaries joined in the general inclination, while the delight of the sliceshow folks in the Midway Plajeance knew no bounds. They immediately began presenting a complete show. Every feature in the Midway Plajeance will be in full running order.

This was Maine's day at Jackson Park. The

the Midway Plaisance will be in full running order.

This was Maine's day at Jackson Park. The feature of the occasion was the dedication of the State building. Gov. Cleaves was on hand with his staff, and many other ditzens from the old Pine State came to mest and greet each other. Miss Georgie Cayvan, the actress, who once lived in Bath, gave a resitation, and Miss Harriet Shaw piazed a solo on the harp. The members of the Bar Harbor Opera Company rendered some selections and Dr. O. P. Sweet sang a solo. The cononing address was delivered by Hall Burleigh, who was followed by H. P. Cleaves. Governor of Maine. John N. Jewett delivered an address in behalf of the sens and daughters of Maine.

The Maine lete was clouded considerably through the toorishness of Theodore Thomas. Mime. Lillian Nordica, who was born in Maine, had sent word to the Maine Beard that she would be delighted to sing a ballad at the opening coromonies out of honor to her native State, and by request of scores of Maine Friends. When her number on the programme was reached Mine. Nordica steppe; to the front and explained to the crowd that this morning she had received a note from Theodore Thomas who informed her that as she was engaged to sing in Music Hail. Mine. Nordica therefore excused hersell, and the arbitrary Director of Music was roundly hissed. The Victoria House was opened to the public to day in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. This magnificent structure was erected by the English Government at a cost of \$700,000. It is the headquarters of the British Boyal Commissioner and was named the Victoria by the Queen's own request. The building is intended to represent an old English manor house of the Tudor period of the gitteenin century. The ceilings are decorated in the finest style of that period; the side walls are decorated with carved oak of beautiful designs from London. The furniture sonsists of carved cak which caved oak of beautiful designs from London. The furpiture sonsists of carved cak which caved on the most interesting

admissions than on any previous changes, day.

Four hundred voices in the Apollo Ciub, under the leadership of W. I. Tomlins, sang Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elliab," at Choral Hall this alternoon before one of the largest nucliones drawn by any musical entartainment at the Fair. The soloists were Mms. Lillian Nardica, soprano; Mms. Christine Nellson Dreier, alto; Whitney Mockridge, tenor: Flunkett Greene, hass.

Sousa's Marine Band and the Chicago and Cincinnati bands gave concerts during the day. Cincinnati tands gave concerts during the day.

The contingent of New Yorkers in Chicago was further augmented to-day by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Washington, May 24.—District Attorney Milchrist of Chicago visited Attorney-General Oliney to-day to receive instructions regarding the prosecution of the World's Fair officials if they opened the Fair on Nunday. In advance of any violation of law, the Attorney-fair and the Attorney-fair of the World's Fair officials if they opened the projection, and informed him that until such a violation had teen collicially presented he must use his own discretion. Mr. Milchrist left for Chicago this evening and will be there on Sunday, when, if the Fair is opened, it is understood that he will go into the court and file an application for an injunction restraining the Commissioners from opening the Fair on Sunday.

STOPPED ADLAI AT THE GATE. He Had Forgotten His Pass, and It Took

Some Discussion to Get Him In CHICAGO, May 24.—When Adlai E. Stevenson. Vice-President of the United States, was allowed to pass through the World's Fair gates on Tuesday without presenting his pass he little thought of the trouble in which the gateman became involved. The Vice-President went down to the Fair with Director W. T.

Baker.

The latter presented his pass and got through the gates, but Byron Bacon, the gateman, refused to let Mr. Baker's companion into the grounds. He did not know Mr. Stevenson, and respectfully asked for his complimentary card. The Vice-President had forgotten it and looked rather helplessly at the gateman. His lotel was a half hour's ride away, and he did not care to go back for his pass. The gateman could not let Mr. stevenson through the gates because of the strict orders issued from the Bureau of Admissions.

"Let this gentleman in at once," said Mr. Baker, angriy; "he is the Vice-President of the United States."

Gateman Escon said that if Mr. Stevenson wished to visit the Fair he would let him through the gates if he gave him a personal card. The card was handed over and dropped into the for and the Vice-President passed into the grounds.

Mr. laker was indignant over the conduct of Bacon and made a report to Horase Tucker. The gateman was astonished to find to-day that he had seen discharged for accepting Mr. Stevenson's personal card. He explained that he had admitted the Vice-President at the demand of Director Baker. The explaination was satisfactory and he was reinstated.

Mrs. McGeshan Found D-ad. fully asked for his complimentary

Mrs. McGroben Found Dead. Mrs. Mary McGeehan, a widow, 50 years old,

was found dead in her apartments, at 725% Myrtle avenue, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon. She lived alone in the two rooms she occupied, and was last seen by neighbors, on May 11. She had suffered ter some time from asthma, and death is believed to have been caused by strangulation. She had been dead several days.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid levative principles embraced in the laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.
It has given satisfaction to millions and
met with the approval of the medical
profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

STREET RAILROADS IN CONFLICT.

An Injunction Stops a Scene of Hurried Activity in Norwalk.

NORWALK, May 24.-The Norwalk Horse Railroad Company, which has had a monopoly of tramway street trame here for years, and the Norwalk Tramway Company, which proposes to gridiron the town with electric roads. came in conflict to-night over the bit of road that the Tramway Company proposes to build through Wall street to connect the parts of its road already hullt on the two sides of the river. At noon the Tramway Company set a big force of men to work tearing up the street and digging up a trench for their track. They took a rest at supper time, and got at it again at 7 o'clock, and by 10% o'clock to-night had got the ditch dug for 300 feet or more, with all the dirt piled on the sidewalk in front of the opera house and other buildings, their ties in for some distance, and rails spiked down, when the opposition line's people arrived with an injunction and stopped everything short off.

The argument on the injunction is to be heard some time in June, and the Tramway Company is enjoined from continuing work under a penalty of \$5,000. This leaves them, between two fires. They are under a contract with the previous owners of their charter to finish the road by June 1, under nenalty of \$5,000. They will apply to-morrow to Judge F. B. Hall of Bridgeport, who granted the insigned to Bemove Receiver Comes. came in conflict to-night over the bit of road

Trring to Remove Receiver Comer.

CHARLESTON, May 24.—Receiver Oakman of the Richmond Terminal Company, with Mr. the Richmond Terminal Company, with Mr.,
Crawford, his counsel, left for Atlanta this
morning after taking the testimony of Mrs.,
Rowens Clark, plaintiff in the original suit in
which the Georgia Central Receiver was appointed. The application for the removal of
liseelver Comer will be heard by Justice Jackson in Atlanta to-morrow. It is reported here,
among other things, that a leakage of over
\$2,000.000 from the Treasury of the Georgia;
Central Railway Company will be charged.

The Atchison Advances Rates. CHICAGO, May 24.-Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison late this atternoon sent word to Chairman Caidwell of the Western Passenger Association that on Monday morning the Atchison will put into effect the following rates:

Pound trip from Missouri River to Chicago. \$17.50; round trip from Denver to Chicago. \$37.50. The present rate of \$20 from Colorado; common boints to Missouri River points will be sustained.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 24.—On the petition St. Louis Relirend Company, the Supreme Court yesterday issued an injunction against the Treasurers of the counties through which the road runs, restraining them from levying upon the property of the company to satisfy delinquent taxes.

An Injunction in a Tax Suit,

The Hudson Bay Railroad to Be Built, OTTAWA, May 24.-Intelligence has been received here that President Sutherland of the Hudson Bay Railroad has been successful in

raising the necessary capital to build a considerable portion of that road, and it is said that the construction will be commenced as soon as Mr. Sutherland returns from Paris.

School Teachers Threaten to Strike, Half a dozen or more school teachers in Whitestone village have notified the Board of Education of that place that they want their Education of that place that they want their salaries raised. They are now getting \$400 a year, which they assert is too little for teachers holding normal school diplomas or certificates from the State Superintendent of Education, as required by the village school regulations. Unless the increase in pay is forthcoming they threaten to resign.

If new reachers are engaged Principal Willeliam M. Peck intimates that he will ask to have his salary of \$1.200 a year raised, because new teachers will make his work harder. The School Commissioners are mustering courage to face the situation.

Mr. Carroll Gets a Divorce. Broux Fairs, S. D., May 24.-A decree of divorce has been filed in the case of Gustavus M. Carroll of Brocklyn, N. Y. against Kate M. Carroll. The parties were married in 1873 and have four children, who are placed in the custody of Mrs. Carroll. Before Carroll left his wife he deeded to her \$17,000 worth of property. Carroll was a cigar dealer. He is now in Chicago.

Two Women Speak For the benefit of others. Miss Helen Smith,

43 22d Place, Chicago, III. says:-

"I was troubled with irregularity and leucorrhœa. I followed Mrs. Pinkham's advice, took her Vegetable Compound, and used her Sanative Wash. I now feel like a new woman,

and am perfectly healthy.' Mrs. E. Fox,

Woodstown, N. J., writes:-"I had been sick to years with womb trouble and leucorrhæa. I could do no work. Doctors could not help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Now I can do all my work, and stand nearly all day, and not

feel tired. I cannot thank you enough. I recommend it to every woman who has any weakness."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. Co., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 26 cents.